### LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A SHAKER, By F. W. Evans. Published by the author at Mount Lebanon, N. Y.

We read this work with considerable attention, in the expectation that we would be able to gain a clear idea of the Shaker system. Mr. Evans is one of the principal elders of that strange sect, and he therefore speaks as one having authority. All that we can gather from it is that Shakerism is a phase of what is now called spiritualism; but beyond this the book reveals nothing that the world does not know already, and the Shaker creed, if there is one, is as much a matter of doubt as ever. Mr. Evans relates the story of his own conversion in a tolerably understandable manner, but the greater portion of the book is a series of rhapsodical effusions that are entirely beyond the comprehension of the uninitiated. After reading it we know no more about the Shakers than we did at the beginning. Some of our readers may wish to know something about Ann Lee, the founder of the Shaker sect, and we therefore quote the following sketch of her life:-

"Ann Lee was born February 29, 1736, in Toad lane (now Todd's street), Manchester, England. Her father, John Lee, was a blacksmith, and poor; with him she resided until she left England for America. Her mother was esteemed a very pious woman. They had eight children, who were (as was then common for poor children) brought up to work, instead of being sent to school; by which means Ann acquired a habit of industry, but could neither write nor read. Dur-ing her childhood and youth, she was employed in a cotton factory, and was afterwards a cutter of hatters' fur; and then a cook in an infirmary. She was in every calling noted for her neatness faithfulness, prudence, and economy.

"Her complexion was fair; she had blue eyes and light-chestnut hair. Her countenance was expressive, but grave, inspiring confidence and respect. Many called her beautiful.

"She possessed a strong and healthy physical constitution, and remarkable powers of mind. At times, when under the operation of the Holy Spirit, her form and actions appeared divinely beautiful. The influence of her spirit was then beyond description, and she spoke as one hav-

"In childhood she exhibited a bright, sagacions, and active genius. She was not, like other children, addicted to play, but was serious and thoughtful. She was early the subject of reli-gious impressions, and was often favored with

"As she grew in years, she felt an innate re-pugnance to the marriage state, and often expressed these feelings to her mother, desiring to be preserved therefrom; notwithstanding wine (through the importunities of her relatives), she was married to Abraham Stanley, a blacksmith The convictions of her youth, however, often returned upon her with much force, and at length brought her into excessive tribulation of soul, in which she carnestly sought for deliver ance from the bondage of sin, and gave herself no rest day or night, but spent whole nights in laboring and crying to God to open some way of salvation.

her age, she joined a society of people who; be-cause of their indignation against sin in themselves, often shook, and (by the Spirit) were shaken, and hence by the rabble were designated Shakers. The society was under the lead of Jane and James Wardley, formerly of the Quaker order. The people of that society were blameless in their deportment, and were distin-guished for the clearness of their testimony against sin, the strictness of their moral disci-

pline, and the purity of their lives.

"The light of this people led them to make an open confession of every sin they had committed, and take up finally and forever the cross regular translation." ing they knew to be evil. against everytl endowed them with great power over sin; and here Ann found that protection she had so long desired, and which corresponded with her faith at that time. She was baptized into the same spirit, and, by degrees, attained to the full knowledge and experience of all the spiritual truths

"Her statement is:-'I felt such a sense of my sins, that I was willing to confess them before the whole world. I confessed my sins to my elders, one by one, and repented of them in the same manner. When my elders reproved me, I felt determined not to be reproved twice for the same thing, but to labor to overcome the evil for myself. Sometimes I went to bed and slept; but in the morning, if I could not feel that sense of the work of God that I did before I slept, I would labor all night. This I did many nights, and in the daytime I put my hands to work, and my heart to God, and the refreshing operations of the power of God would release me, so that I felt able to go to my work again.

"Many times, when I was about my work, I have felt my soul overwhelmed with sorrow. I used to work as long as I could keep it concealed, and then would go out of sight, lest any one should pity me with that pity which was not of my God. In my travail and tribulation, my sufferings were so great, that my flesh consumed upon my bones, bloody sweat pressed through the pores of my skin, and I became as helpless as an infant. And when I was brought through, and born into the spiritual kingdom, I was like an infant just born into the natural world. They see colors and objects, but they know not what they see. It was so with me; but, before I was twenty-four hours old, I saw, and knew what

"Ann was wrought upon after this manner for the space of nine years. Yet she often had instrength and vigor were sometimes miracu lonsly renewed; and her soul was filled with heavenly visions and Divine revelations. By these means, the way of God and the nature of His work gradually opened upon her mind with increasing light and understanding.

"She spent much time in carnest and incessant cries to God to show her the foundation of loss, what it was, and wherein it consisted, and how the way of salvation could be discovered and effectually opened to mankind in their present condition, and how the great work of redemption was to be accomplished. The ultimate effect of the labor and suffering

of soul that Ann passed through was to purify and fitly prepare her for becoming a temple in which the Christ Spirit, that had made the first appearing to Jesus, and constituted him Jesus Christ, could make a second appearing; and through whom the God of heaven could set up a chipped on which should make he church, or 'kingdom which should never be de-

While Ann, for bearing her testimony against 'fleshly lusts, which war against the soul, was imprisoned in Manchester, England, she saw Jesus Christ in open vision, who revealed to her the most astonishing views and Divine manifes-tations of truth, in which she had a perfect and clear sight of the 'mystery of Iniquity,' the root

and foundation of all human depravity.

"From the time of this appearing of Christ to Ann, in prison (1770), she was received by the people as a mother in spiritual things, and was thenceforth by them called Mother Ann.

"The exercises in their religious meetings were singing and dancing, shaking turning, and shouting, speaking with new tongues, and prophesying, with all those various gifts of the Hoty Spirit known in the Primitive Church. These gifts progressively increased, until the time of the full organization and establishment of the Shaker Church in America in the year

On the 19th of May, 1774, Mother Ann, with eight of her followers, embarked in the ship Mariah for New York, where they arrived on the 6th of August following. They proceeded to Albany, and thence to Watervliet, which was at that time a wilderness, and called Niskeuna;

where they remained very secluded for about three years and a half.

"Mother Ann, having finished her work on earth, departed this life at Watervillet, on the 8th day of September, 1784, aged forty-eight years and six months.

-From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Deus Semper." By the author of "Semper Deus." This is one of a succession of religious works which the success of "Ecce Homo" called forth, which are published under titles which assimilate as closely as possible to the great original, which seek to excite curiosity by being issued anony mously, which grow more and more obscure in style with each succeeding issue, and which we cannot help ascribing to a sort of religious humbuggery that is not altogether reputable in the writers. The author of the work before us labors through 435 pages, ostensibly for the purpose of giving religious instruction to his readers, but like the Shaker rhapsodies mentioned above, it is utterly beyond the scope of ordinary humanity. We candidly confess that we have no idea what the author is driving at, and we do not believe that he knows himself. There has been quite enough works of this class published, and persons who have any ideas on religious subjects that are worth giving to the world wil do themselves more credit by striking out a new path for themselves, rather than by following in the wake of a worn-out sensation.

-From D. Ashmead we have received 'Diomede," from the "Iliad" of Homer, translated by William R. Smith. This is a spirited rhymed translation of the fifth book of the 'Iliad" by an Alabamian. The book itself is one of the most animated and graphic in the whole of the great epic; and the translation will compare favorably with any that have preceded it. In a brief preliminary note, Mr. Smith gives a concise account of the various English translations that have appeared, with critical comments that indicate that he is fully qualified for the task he has undertaken.

From the same house we have received 'Mademoiselle Fifty Millions," by the Countess Dale; translated by Adelaide DeV, Chandron. This is a capital French novel, which deserves to be extensively read. It forms No. of Appleton's cheap and attractive "Library of Choice Reading,"

-From T. B. Peterson & Bros. we have received "Sibyl Huntington," by Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr. This writer is known by several interesting stories of American home and country life. The work before us is written in a pleasant vein, and it will doubtless find an appreciative circle of readers.

-From T. Ellwood Zell we have received Nos. 43 and 44 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," which reaches the title "Branch." The valuable character of this important work becomes more apparent as it advances.

### BRIGANDAGE IN MEXICO.

Characteristics of the Professional Highway-man.

The New Eclectic Magazine contains a strik-

ing article on highway robbery in Mexico, from which we take the following para-

"A Mexican will seldom risk his life for the property he carries with him. He will promise to do so, and will carry a pistol for the purpose, but when the time for action arrives he is sure to turn up missing. Of native cowardice and duplicity scores of examples in this connection might be cited, but one will suffice for this article. In the cemetery at Jalapa a simple stone marks the spot where sleeps a young American, Yorke by name. He, in company with seven Mexicans, left the City of Mexico in the morning diligence for the East, and by way of the national road. All were armed with revolvers. As some of the party carried money and valuables, it was agreed before starting to light their way through. Each man on the first alarm was to alight, take position as he saw fit, and fire without orders. Yorke carried two Colt's revolvers. No robbers appeared until some five leagues east of Jalapa, when a band of fifteen issued from the thick underbrush, and immediately opened a heavy fire with pistols and carbines upon the diligence. Yorke, as agreed upon, jumped from the coach, calling upon his comrades to follow, and, taking a position, returned the fire. Not a solitary passenger moved from the vehicle; he stood alone, with the fire of the whole gang directed towards him. He fired eight shots, then fell dead. The fiends then rushed upon him, and literally hewed his body to eces with their sabres. His eight shots killed three and wounded four more of the assailants. His fellow-passengers delivered up their arms, were bound, robbed, stripped of their clothing, and almost beaten to death.

"When the roads are too well guarded the bandits turn off into the interior, and swoop suddenly upon some defenseless village, commit murders, sack it, and sometimes burn it, then decamp without loss, carrying off their booty. Complaints go up to the capital, and troops are sent into the lawless district; but in the meantime the band has fallen upon another village in a distant province. these remote districts colonels and captains are clothed with extraordinary powers in brigand cases. They seldom refer a case to higher authority; they apprehend, and when the evidence is clear, execute the offenders in from two to ten hours after capture. Froquently the shooting follows the instant after capture. The prefect of a canton has similar jurisdiction in cases, and he exercises his power without stint or hesitation. Here is a case in point: -Two years ago two Americans travelling overland from the Rio Grande, stopped over night at a town in the State of Vera Cruz. Employing a guide, they set out for the port of Vera Cruz. Journeying southward, they were ambuscaded in a barranca by the comrades of the guide, who murdered and stripped them, and taking their horses, fled to the mountains. On the following day the prefect of that canton pursued with a score of soldiers, and on the third day overtook and captured the murderers. He carried them to the spot where the tragedy was committed; the evidence seems to have been conclusive for without form of trial, and within sight of the graves of the two dead men, he swung them from the nearest trees. The bandits were left hanging for weeks as a testimony of Mexican justice. But this swift punishment does not deter men from engaging in the business of outlawry. A Mexican brigand goes to his death with as much self-possession as he does

to the confessional. "These gentlemen of the road are often fine-looking fellows, dashing and polite, and exceedingly well dressed. Now and then a spark of the Robin Hood gallantry shows

tself. They are not wanting in professional

honor either, and at times they exhibit a dash of good nature that is curious and diverting. Some time before the evacuation of Mexico by the French, while pessing from Mazatlan on the Pacific to Guadaljara, in the diligence, with a party of three ladies, four children, and an old man of seventy, a well-mounted, well-organized troop of ten men overhauled us. To show fight under the aircumstances would have been madness; hence we submitted gracefully, losing money, watches, arms-no more. It was a time when the road swarmed with bandits, some under the Liberal flag, others independent. A view of the sitution indicated very clearly our condition. The next band finding no money, would take our clothes and rifle our baggage. The next, finding nothing else, would take our lives. Indeed, when a man puts himself in the way of being robbed here, it is necessary to have something to be robbed of. His person will suffer for his poverty. There is no remission for the sin of travelling with an empty purse. Our case was submitted to the robber chief, and the old man-our Spanish spokesman—was eloquent and complimentary. His legic seemed irresistible; for, without wood of parley, the chief wheeled his horse. ordered his men in front and rear of us, and motioned the driver to push on. He remained with us all that day, drove off and talked off no less than four robber bands, and saw us safely in the garrita at Guadaljara. Since the close of the late war I saw on the streets of the capital this same robber chief, now an officer high in rank in the national army.

"A well-organized band makes no attack unless certain of a prize. Each band has its emissaries in the towns on the road where it operates. The number and nationality of each load of passengers are accurately reported at the principal rendezvous in time to attack; spies watch every movement of the traveller. The exposure of watches or jewelry or money at stations is sure to provoke attack. If arms are aboard and carried by Americans or English, the prize must be a rich one to induce an assault. They abhor an armed 'Gringo' (American), and dislike towar on women. Ruffians as many of them are, they rarely commit great outrages upon ladies. But it has occurred more than once, and with circumstances of horrible cruelty.

"A life's experience has made them adepts in the business of robbing. They are swift and noiseless in their researches. An expert hand will relieve a dozen persons in a twinkling. Your purse, watch, or shawl goes before you have time for reflection. You wonder, when it is all over, how it could have happened. They have a wonderful penchant for rings, diamond pins, and jewelry of all When the spoils are gathered, and your baggage ransacked, the polite bandit lights a cigar, offers one to each passenger, and, bowing low as he turns, spurs rapidly away, and is lost in the dense chapparal.

"From childhood a Mexican is taught the use of the lasso. He catches his mules and cattle and horses on the prairie with it, and if he chooses to adopt the life of an outlaw, his past practice ensures success in catching men. He sits a horse gracefully, and rides wherever man can ride. If he is alone, and fears the bullet or lance of his contemplated victim, he resorts to the lasso. Riding on the table land west of San Luis in the month of May, the writer was brought face to face with two horsemen, one pursuing the other. They were at a gallop. The pursuer, when within forty yards of his victim, loosened his lasso from the saddle, swung it round his head for half a minute, and as he spurred forward, dropped it like a loop over the traveller's head. He then turned his horse's head, struck across the plain, and brought his prey to the ground. Dragging him a short distance over the grass, he alighted suddenly, rifled the pockets of watch, purse, and pistels, and was

"The Government has resorted to every species of legislation to break up the system. The criminal code is nearly uniform in all the States. Stealing a horse, stopping the diligence, forcible entry of a building with the theft of the simplest article, are all crimes punishable by death. In a country like Mexico, however, it must not be presumed that justice always overtakes the evil-doer, even when he is fairly eaught. Money has many uses, one of them being to compromise cases-in short, to purchase the lives of criminals. In this land there is no hope for a man destitute of friends and money. For such there is but one way. He passes the processes of the law without delay, goes out with the pitiless guards, receives the well-aimed shots, and the majesty of the law is vindicated. Then there is a blast of trumpets in the newspapers in praise of justice in this republic. Extenuating circumstances are sometimes seen in aggravated cases, the tongues of witnesses grow dumb, or the convicted murderer or robber is spirited off to another State. It is money that is potent to arrest the bullet, that buys witnesses, and that opens the prison gates to the greatest and most notorious brigands and criminals in the land. Official corruption permeates through every branch of the courts, and the sum of it is beyond conception. There are well authenticated cases in every canton, of attorney and judge bidding against each other for advice to release a criminal and cheat the law; instances, and scores of them, where ten dollars and twenty dollars saved the lives of men, and where the want of that amount sent

others to felons' graves. "Although the law condemns the system of brigandage, society as a mass does not. It is not an uncommon thing here for a noted robber to be admitted into the best of society and rise to civil distinction. The antecedents of most of the military men would not bear rigid investigation. When a man abandons the road the doors of society are opened to him. The worst phase of chivalry is a living reality in Mexico. If it has degenerated into brigandage in the eyes of the outside world, be sure natives do not 'see it in that light. It is a Castilian offshoot, and revered still as in olden times. The ballad that has lived longest in Mexico is one that extols the bandit knight, with horse and lance and lady, as the embodiment of the noble and heroic. No doubt the government is earnest in its efforts to crush the life out of brigandage. For this the civil and military forces wage incessant war upon it. But it is the few grappling with the many; law and order battling with long-accepted custom. Nevertheless, the slaughter of ladrones abates not. The death-penalty, the rattle of musketry, the hundreds swept monthly into robber graves, scarcely create a lull in the great national business of prestamo-ing, robbing,

and throat-cutting. —A few days ago Mrs. Denny, a resident of Princeton, Ky., purchased a lot of duck eggs, carried them home, and for convenient use, placed them in her bureau drawer, where they remained undisturbed until Friday, when her attention was called to the bureau by an unusual noise therein. Upon pulling out the drawer, to her utter astonishment, she found three young ducks hatched out and scratching around for freedom,

the same of the sa

Warmouth Blerring. From All the Year Round.

Herrings are not alone the arms; they are the very legs of Yarmouth. The town lives on them, and stands by them. In 1798 Varmouth had only sixteen fishing boats, Lowestoft twenty-four, and the Yorkshire men forty. In 1833 there were one hundred Norfolk boats (chiefly Yarmouth) to the forty or fifty of Yorkshire, the whole employing a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds. In these present times, a recent able writer says, there are two hundred Yarmouth boats and forty Yorkshire and Sussex cobles. catching every season six or seven score mil lion herrings, of the value of two hundred thousand pounds. The mackerel fishing employs one hundred boats and fourteen hundred men and women. Every mackerel lug ger costs seven or eight hundred pounds and carries eighty or a hundred nets, each twenty yards long by eight and a half broad. Every herring boat is worth from six hundred to a thousand pounds. It is calculated that half a million of money is, one way or other, invested at Yarmouth in reaping the fish harvest. The herring harvest commences at the end of September, and the glittering millions of over-population with which the North Seathen teems are drag ged out for ten consecutive weeks. A recent opograghical traveller has collected with patient care and skill some curious close-pressed facts on the subject of Yarmouth's ceaseless industry. On those rough October nights, when the sands froth and boil crimson in the slant light of the red beacon, these Norfolk seas are literally coagulated with herrings and the nets bring them up in tumbling heaps of loose and spangled silver. A single Yarmouth boat has been known to bring in from welve to sixteen lasts, each last being ten arrels, or ten thousand herrings!

Oak-logs, the crow is informed, are used to moke the best herrings; but the Birmingham bloater being of a lower caste is seasoned by hazel wood and fir loppings. A smoke house, balf malt-kiln, half "oast" house, is a large oblong tower, forty or nity feet high, without floors. Above are transverse compartments divided by partitions of horizontal rails. In these open racks or "loves" lie the laths or "speets." The herring, arriving by cart from the beach to fulfil his destiny for the good of a higher species, is first thrown with his fellows into a brick recess, sprinkled with salt, and left for several days. The duration of the vaporous purgatory depends on the destina-tion of the fish. If he be a Belgravian bloater, a bloated aristocrat, he merely hangs twenty-four hours until he begins to swell with self-importance, and is prepared for packing: if a "Straits man" for the Mediterranean ports, he lingers longer: if he be a mere black herring, for the chand'ers, or the tally shop, he serves his fun ten days, and energes hard, dark, and salt. In emerging from their bath the her-rings are run through the gills by gangs of skilful women called "ryvers," who "speet them on long sticks; eight women speeting eight lasts of herrings (thirteen thousand two hundred herrings to a last) in a day. For each last the women get three shillings and ninepence. The speets are then placed by climb ing men on the loves, tier by tier, until the smoke-house is full. The fire is then lighted, the oil begins to distil, and the herrings slowly turn yellow, dusky orange, dingy red, or black, according to the duration of the smoking. "Last seene of all that ends this strange eventful history," comes the packer who removes the speets, and strips the fish into the barrels in the radiating order in which they are to lie, until each barrel has its regulated seven hundred and fifty (thirteen

dozen to the hundred.) The scenes on the old jetty when the mackerel boats are coming in and the fish auctions are beginning, are very picturesque. This moment there is nothing visible but a few bald flag-staves marking the auction stand, tangles of straw, piles of madder-colored nets, heaps of baskets and empty oily tubs, some old mermaids in blue aprons, and some old fishermen in oilskin dreadnaughts and long boots. Some tan-colored sails lop round in sight. Instantly the jetty comes to life. The ferry boats mounted with iron skates are shoved down to the water and warped out; the tubs are also rolled down and got ready. The boats come in, crowded with mackerel baskets. The nautical women gather round the auctioneer, who stands with a red book in one hand, and a bell in the other. He rings the bell, and announces, with true Saxon brevity. 'Here I have so many hundred and so many quarters at so much a hundred." The baskets are instantly emptied into tubs half full of water, and the women wash and pack the perishable fish in layers (sixty mackerel to a basket), six score to the hundred, the largest fish on the top. Straw is spread over the fish, down go the lids of the baskets, scaly hands tie the reddened strings, scaly hands lift the loads into quick railway carts, and off they fly to expectant London and hungry Birmingham

FURNITURE, ETC.

URNITURE

& H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms

NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,

\$ 10 wim6mrp GERARD ROW.

For LOOKING GLASSES, all who are building or furnishing should go to JAMES S. EARLE & SONS, No. 816 CHESNUT Street, where may be found the largest stock, the greatest variety, and the very lowest prices. It is the only establishment in the city where Frames are made and gilded throughout, and where the patterns are original, 45 mwfrp

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—
The following Managers and Officers have beer elected for the year 1960.—
William H. Moore, Samuel S. Moon, Gillies Dallett, Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND. The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lathelders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 513 ARCH Street, or of any the Managers.

TO THE PUBLIC, THE FINEST ANI largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Galters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at ERNEST SOPP'S No. 30 N. NINTH Street.

FINANCIAL

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

BEARING INTEREST

At SEVEN PER CENT, in Currency

Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich sgricultural and manufacturing district. For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

## 85 Cents and Interest.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the chespest first class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

BANKERS

Dealers in Government Securities,

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

First Mortgage Bonds,

Gold, Etc.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

B. H. JAMISON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,

N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY.

NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK BANKERS AND BROKEPS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [1225]

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS,

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEM-BERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London. B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris. And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe,

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. ELLIOTT & DUNN.

BANKERS,

NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PEILADELPHIA,

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest, Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore.

P. S. PETERSON & CO., Stock and Exchange Brokers,

NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards, STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city

FINANOIAL.

### Seven Per Cent. Gold \$6,500,000.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, now in success ful operation from Kansas City to Sacridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Millions of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the seen rity of a loan of

\$6,500,000.

This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market.

EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOV

ERNMENT SECURITIES. ERNMENT SECURITIES.

The loan has thirtly years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, seven per cent.

The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, Lenden, or New York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bouds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest, Circulars, maps, and pamphlets sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK. M. M. DESUP & CO.,

No. 12 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

We are authorized to sell the bonds to Philadelphia, offer them as a reliable investment to our friends

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO. No. 309 WALNUT Street,

PHILAGELPHIA. BANKING HOUS

# JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in all Government Securities. Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed. Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits. COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought ad sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at ou

# DENNSYLVANIA

New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. GUARANTEED BY THE LEHIGH VALLE

RAILROAD COMPANY. A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS

#### OFFERED AT NINETY-ONE PER CENT.

The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching com-pletion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes,

Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [8 2 1mrp CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH.

Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETO.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND
BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY,
PHACTICAL AND THEORETICAL
ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER
for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and
River Engines, high and low pressure, from Boilers, Water
Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for
engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having
sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute
orders with quick despatch. Every description of patternmaking made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Penns
sylvania Charcoal Iron, Forgings of all sizes and kinds,
Iron and Bross Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning,
Scrow Cutting, and all other work connected with the
above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done

Scrow Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blooks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIR. JACOB C. NEAFIR, JOHN P. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines
for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and
Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most
improved construction.

improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc. gines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Eugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Drain-

### CIRARD TUBE WORKS. JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc. PHILADELPHIA, PA. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, No. 42 North FIFTH Street. THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUESTAMPS No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET, (Two doors below Chesnut street)

ESTABLISHED 1862. The sale of Revenue stamps is still continued at

the Old-Established Agencies. The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a

matter of great importance. United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished. Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:-On \$25 and upwards......2 per cent. 

\$ 200 Address all orders, etc., to STAMP AGENCY. NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.